



PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE
BUREAU OF FORENSIC SERVICES



Erie Regional Laboratory
4310 Iroquois Avenue
Erie, PA 16511-2196

An ASCLD/LAB Accredited Laboratory
(Since March 7, 2002)

Drug Identification

LAB REPORT : E04-03575-1
REPORT DATE: November 05, 2004
INCIDENT NO.:

CASE: DRUG DEVICE AND COSMETIC ACT
SUBJECT: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Victim)
Woods, Lynda L. (Suspect)
Spangler, Jesse (Suspect)
PLACE: Plum Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania
DATE: October 20, 2004
FROM: Office of Attorney General [Erie]
SUBMISSION: Item 1 was submitted by John A. Kelton of Erie Regional Laboratory on October 21, 2004.

- ITEMS:
1. One (1) sealed box
 - 1.1 Large amount of orange colored liquid with red substance on the bottom.
 - 1.2 Amber and red colored bilayer liquid.
 - 1.3 Large amount of a dark orange liquid.
 - 1.4 Large amount of a clear bilayer liquid.
 - 1.5 Orange colored liquid containing a red substance.
 - 1.6 Clear amber colored liquid.
 - 1.7 Pink and orange colored bilayer liquid.
 - 1.8 Large amount of clear liquid.
 - 1.9 One (1) sample of a thick clear liquid.
 - 1.10 One (1) sample of a yellow liquid.
 - 1.11 Large amount of a brown liquid.
 - 1.12 One (1) sample of a clear liquid.
 - 1.13 Orange bilayer liquid.
 - 1.14 One (1) sample of a white crystal substance.
 - 1.15 One (1) sample of a brown liquid.
 - 1.16 One (1) sample of matchbook covers.
 - 1.20 Clear amber colored bilayer liquid.
 - 1.21 One (1) sample of plastic tubing with a rubber stopper, containing residue.
 - 1.23 Two (2) coffee filters containing a dark grey substance.
 - 1.25 One (1) glass jar containing a red colored residue.
 - 1.27 Twenty-eight (28) green and white capsules marked MYLAN 2020.
 - 1.28 One (1) sample of a sand-like substance.
 - 1.29 Two (2) coffee filters containing a tan colored substance.
 - 1.32 One (1) piece of red stained plastic tubing.
 - 1.33 Four (4) glass pipes containing residue.
 - 1.37 One (1) plastic bag containing plant material.
 - 1.38 One (1) plastic bag containing a red colored substance.
 - 1.39 Numerous dark-red stained coffee filters.



- 1.40 One (1) plastic bag containing the following tablets:
 - Three hundred and eighty-nine (389) red tablets marked L432.
 - Five hundred and twenty-five (525) red tablets marked SU.
 - Ninety-three (93) white tablets marked L434.
 - Two hundred and sixty-six (266) white tablets marked 257.
 - Forty-two (42) white tablets marked ACTIFED M2A.
- 1.42 One (1) medicine bottle containing a grey crystal substance.
- 1.43 One (1) plastic bag containing plant material.
- 1.44 One (1) Duragesic Fentanyl patch.
- 1.45 Thirty-one (31) white tablets marked EP 225.
- 1.46 One (1) medicine bottle containing five (5) coffee filters with residue and ten (10) empty capsules marked ETHEX 041.

- CONCLUSIONS:
- 1 The liquid in item #1.1 contained methamphetamine (Schedule II) and iodine, a key element used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
 - 2 The top layer of the liquid in item #1.2 was identified as naphtha, an organic solvent commonly used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine. The bottom layer of the liquid in item #1.2 contained methamphetamine (Schedule II) and hydrochloric acid, a strong acid commonly used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
 - 3 The liquid in item #1.3 contained methamphetamine (Schedule II).
 - 4 The top layer of the liquid in item #1.4 contained methamphetamine (Schedule II) and naphtha, an organic solvent commonly used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine. The bottom layer of the liquid in item #1.4 was found to be strongly alkaline which is necessary when extracting methamphetamine with an organic solvent. Using a gravimetric determination the finished amount of methamphetamine from the liquid in item #1.4 was three and seven tenths (3.7) grams.
 - 5 The liquid in items #1.5, 1.7 and #1.20 contained methamphetamine (Schedule II) and naphtha, an organic solvent commonly used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
 - 6 The liquid in item #1.6 contained methamphetamine (Schedule II) and naphtha, an organic solvent commonly used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine. Based on a gravimetric determination fifty-seven hundredths (0.57) of a gram of methamphetamine could have been acquired from the liquid in item #1.6.
 - 7 No controlled substance was identified in items #1.8, 1.11 and #1.28.
 - 8 The thick liquid in item #1.9 contained sodium hydroxide, a powerful alkaline substance commonly used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
 - 9 The yellow liquid in item #1.10 contained hydrochloric acid, a strong acid commonly used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
 - 10 The liquid in item #1.12 and #1.15 was identified as acetone, an organic solvent commonly used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
 - 11 The liquid in item #1.13 contained methamphetamine (Schedule II).
 - 12 The white crystal substance in item #1.14 was identified as magnesium sulfate, commonly used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.

- 13 The matchbook covers in item #1.16 are a common source of red phosphorous, a key element used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
- 14 The residue in items #1.21 and #1.33 contained methamphetamine (Schedule II).
- 15 The dark substance in item #1.23 contained the following individual components:
Methamphetamine (Schedule II).
Iodine- A key element used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
Red Phosphorous- A key element used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
- 16 The residue in item #1.25 contained the following individual components:
Methamphetamine (Schedule II).
Iodine- A key element used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
Red Phosphorous- A key element used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
Hydriodic acid- A strong acid formed by the addition of iodine and red phosphorous. Hydriodic acid is used to reduce pseudoephedrine to methamphetamine.
- 17 The capsules in item #1.27 were identified by their markings as containing piroxicam (Prescription).
- 18 The tan substance in item #1.29 weighed one (1.0) gram and was identified as red phosphorous, a key element used to clandestinely manufacture methamphetamine.
- 19 The tubing in item #1.32 contained iodine, a key element used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
- 20 The plant material in item #1.37 weighed three and seven tenths (3.7) grams and contained marijuana (Schedule I).
- 21 The red substance in item #1.38 contained pseudoephedrine, the base precursor used to clandestinely manufacture methamphetamine.
- 22 The coffee filters in item #1.39 contained iodine, a key element used during the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
- 23 The tablets listed in item #1.40 contained pseudoephedrine, the base precursor used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine. The total weight of pseudoephedrine obtainable from the tablets in item #1.40 is fifty-one and four tenths (51.4) grams.
- 24 The grey substance in item #1.42 weighed one hundred and forty-five (145) grams and was identified as crystal iodine, a key element used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine.
- 25 The plant material in item #1.43 weighed four (4.0) grams and contained marijuana (Schedule I).
- 26 The patch in item #1.44 contained fentanyl (Schedule II).
- 27 The tablets in item #1.45 contained ephedrine, the base precursor used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine. The total weight of ephedrine obtainable from the tablets in item #1.45 is seventy-seven hundredths (0.77) of a gram.
- 28 The residue in item #1.46 contained methamphetamine (Schedule II).

Discussion:

The illegal or clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine is commonly accomplished using one of two methods. Both of these methods use a base precursor of ephedrine and or pseudoephedrine. The most common method seen in Western Pennsylvania is the "Red P" method.

The "Red P" method begins with crushing or grinding tablets containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine. The result of the grinding process is then added to water or an organic solvent and filtered, separating the ephedrine and or pseudoephedrine from the tablet binders. The ephedrine and or pseudoephedrine solution is then reduced to methamphetamine using a strong acidic mixture of red phosphorous and iodine, while gently heating. When the reduction is complete the solution is filtered, recovering the red phosphorus. The solution containing the methamphetamine is then made basic using an alkaline substance. The methamphetamine is then collected as an oily liquid floating at the top of the solution using an organic solvent. To complete this method an acidic vapor is passed through the oily liquid via a tube or hose and the product is complete as methamphetamine crystal.

The items which were analyzed contained key elements used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine and the controlled substance methamphetamine. It is my opinion that the suspect was clandestinely manufacturing methamphetamine.

PLEASE ARRANGE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF THE REMAINING
EVIDENCE WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS.

slims

COPIES: Supervisor In Charge
Robert Golenberke

John A. Kelton

Forensic Scientist 2

Erie Regional Laboratory

Clandestine Lab Evidence Analysis Data Sheet

Report #	E04-03575-1	Investigator	Rob Golenberke	Agency	Attorney Generals Office
Incident #		Suspect (s)	Lynda Woods/ Jesse Spangler	Lab Type	Red phosphorous- methamphetamine
Raid date	10/20/2004	Location	Plum Twsp, Venango Co	CLRT	Coyle, Kelton

Item #	Description	pH value	FTIR	GC/MS	Color test	Comments and results
1.1	Orange liquid and red colored sludge	Basic	Hexane	MeOH		4283g Iodine/ Methamphetamine
1.2	Clear amber liquid w/ small amount of red liquid	Neutral	Liquid	Iodine	Purple gas w/heat	957g Naphtha
1.3	red orange liquid	Acidic	Basic		AgNO3-white ppt	Hydrochloric acid/ methamphetamine
1.4	Bilayer liquid	Basic	Hexane			530g Methamphetamine
	Top	Neutral	Liquid		Marquis-positive	233.4g methamphetamine/ naphtha
	Bottom	Basic				85.10g (Potential 3.73g finished meth)
1.5	Orange liquid w/ red substance	Basic	Liquid		Marquis-positive	21.30g Total. Naphtha
1.6	Clear amber liquid	Basic	Basic			methamphetamine (Potential of 0.05g)
1.7	Pink/ orange bilayer liquid	Basic	Liquid		Marquis-positive	26.31g Naptha/ methamphetamine
	Top	Neutral	Basic			Potential of 0.57g finished methamphetamine
	Bottom	Sit acidic	Basic			23.56g Naphtha
1.8	Clear liquid w/ red substance on bottom	Sit acidic	APM		APM-negative	11.55g Methamphetamine
1.9	Clear thick liquid	Basic	Salt			H2O
1.10	Yellow liquid	Acidic	Salt			Sodium hydroxide (NaCl identified)
1.11	Brown liquid in metal can					Hydrochloric (ammonium chloride identified)
1.12	Clear liquid	Neutral	Liquid			784 g NCSD
1.13	Bilayer liquid orange and clear	Basic	Basic			Acetone
1.14	White crystal substance		Straight			(small top layer) methamphetamine
1.15	Brown liquid	Neutral	Liquid			Magnesium sulfate
1.16	Matchbook covers - no matches					Acetone
1.20	Amber bilayer liquid	Neutral	Liquid			No analysis required- Red P source
	Top	Neutral				Naphtha
	Bottom	Acidic	Basic		Marquis-orange (pos)	Methamphetamine
1.21	Plastic tubing, stopper w/ residue	Basic	Basic			Methamphetamine
1.23	2-coffee filters w/ dark substance	Neutral	Basic	Iodine	Purple in CHCl3	11.05g Methamphetamine/ iodine
1.25	1-glass jar w/ orange red residue	Acidic	APM		APM-yellow	Red phosphorous (main component)
			Basic	Iodine	AgNO3-yellow ppt	Hydrlodic acid/ methamphetamine/ iodine
			APM		APM-yellow ppt	Red phosphorous
1.27	28-Green capsules marked MYLAN 2020					Drug ID Bible- Piroxicam (RX)
1.28	Brown sandy substance					NCSD
1.29	2-coffee filters w/ tan substance		APM		APM-yellow	1.02 g Red phosphorous
1.32	1-piece of tubing w/ red stains	Acidic			Purple gas w/heat	Iodine
1.33	4-glass pipes w/ residue		Basic			Methamphetamine
1.37	1-plastic bag containing plant material					3.78g marihuana (micro/duq/TLC-positive)

Clandestine Lab Evidence Analysis Data Sheet

[illegible]